# ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Spring-1982

## Mobilization

DENNIS SCIBA

This issue is about mobilization and YOU and your family. Keep it for reference.

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Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

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Front cover:

U.S. Army choppers soar over Egypt's wastes during Bright Star II, a recent exercise of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. The USAR's role in the RDJTF is covered in this issue.

USAF photo by William Thompson III

Rear cover: Maj. Dick Crossland


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# BRIEFS

■ *More on Dependent Shopping.* We goofed when we said last time that dependents of USAR members who are *attached* to units may *not* go to the PX alone. They may. This means that dependents of attached members have the same privilege as those of assigned members (attached members attend drills for points only). When dependents of attached members go to the PX, they should possess their members' units' letters of authorization and a form of ID that verifies their dependency. A Reservist who performs four Unit Training Assemblies a month is entitled to four days of unlimited PX privileges per month or 12 days per quarter. However, those days cannot be used more than 12 months after they are earned.

■ *More on Monroe.* The impact of the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Monroe V. Standard Oil* continues to be felt. Though the court reaffirmed Reservists' right to take time off from work to attend military training, some nasty rumors persist. It's been said that the ruling okays employers' decisions to deny military leave, to fire Reserve member employees because of their military duties and to refuse reinstatement. The case does none of these things. *Monroe* merely permits employers to refuse to reschedule work missed by Reservists when they attend drill. There are no sweeping changes in entitlements.

■ *Incentive Bonuses Are Up.* The Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) enlistment bonus has been increased from $1,500 to $2,000 for several critical skill Career Management Fields (CMFs). The CMFs are: 11 (Infantry), 12 (Combat Engineer), 13 (Field Artillery), 16 (Air Defense Artillery), 19 (Armor), 54 (Chemical), 91 (Medical) and 98 (Electronic Warfare-Cryptological Operations).

■ *Join a Unit, Get a Bonus.* If you're an enlisted Individual Ready Reservist, and you still have to finish out your six-year military service obligation, there's an extra bennie for joining a USAR unit. It's called an Affiliation Bonus, and gives you $25 on top of your drill pay for every month remaining in your service obligation. Everyone except bandsmen is eligible.

■ *How to Change Your Magazine Address.* If you're in the IRR, write: RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-RMC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132. An enlisted Individual Ready Reservist can call his or her Personnel Management NCO at 800-325-1876. If you're an officer assigned to the IRR, you can call your Personnel Management Officer. A Reservist assigned to a unit should make sure it has the correct home address. What the unit reports up the chain becomes the address for magazine distribution. **The editorial office at the Pentagon has no way to change or delete addresses.**

Your first sergeant told you to do what?

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

■ *Units Can Wear Active Army Patches.* Army Reserve units which have training affiliations with Active Army units are now authorized to wear the shoulder sleeve insignia of the Active Component units. Local approval to wear the insignia is subject to mutual agreement between a Reserve unit's MUSARC and the Active Army unit commander.

■ *There's No Credit for CAS³.* USAR officers will no longer receive Command and General Staff College equivalent credit for educational and promotion purposes by completing the Combined Arms and Service Staff College (CAS³) course. This will be reflected in a forthcoming change to AR 135-155.

■ *Want to Go to Drill Sergeant School?* Eight-week courses are offered for prospective USAR drill sergeants. Class cycles begin every four weeks throughout the year. Applicants must be E-4s or higher and must be hard-stripe NCOs. Specialists can apply if they have been appointed as acting sergeants on unit orders. Applications should arrive at Continental U.S. Armies (CONUSA) no later than 45 days before desired class starting dates. The how-tos and eligibility requirements can be found in AR 600-200 and TRADOC Regulation 350-16.

■ *Save a Trip to the Bank.* Have your Inactive Duty Training (IDT) paycheck sent directly to a bank or financial institution. You can do that by filling out a form kept at your unit. The bank should get your check by the fifth of the month. This check-to-bank option doesn't apply to Active Duty for Training (ADT) or Annual Training. If you miss a weekend drill (IDT), of course, no check is sent anywhere.

■ *The MOS Special Configuration Project Has More Courses.* More MOS training material, specially designed for Army Reserve Schools, is now available. Units can request it as any other training material is requested. The project brings critical mobilization skill training to the troops.

■ *Chances Are You're Still in the Army.* That's if you enlisted in the service in the last six years, if you're not a Reserve unit member and if you receive the *Army Reserve Magazine* in the mail. It's a part of the Army called the Individual Ready Reserve, or the IRR. Want to find out for sure? Call 800-325-1876. No charge.

■ *Will the USAR Reorganize?* There's an extensive proposal — it's just a proposal — by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Reserve Affairs and Mobilization to reorganize the Army Reserve. The plan would integrate Active and Reserve personnel in various command headquarters, eliminate some ARCOMs and convert other ARCOMs to GOCOMs. Again, this is only a proposal. We'll keep you posted.

# LETTERS

### GUARD TIME DOESN'T ALWAYS COUNT FOR USAR RETIREMENT

SIR: In reply to Spec. 5 Al Rechrewicz's letter (*Letters-Winter* 1982) you said "Guard time indeed counts toward a USAR retirement." Don't be so sure! If that Guard time was served before August 16, 1945, it could very well mean denial of retired pay altogether, not just for that service. This information can be found in Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 67, Section 1331 (c).

Chief Engineman Joe Wasson
Reserve Enlisted Association
Washington, D.C.

*You're correct. We rechecked AR 135-180 and found that service in the USAR or National Guard before August 16, 1945 does not qualify an individual for retirement pay unless active duty service was performed during certain prescribed periods. Individuals must have served on active duty between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918; between September 9, 1940 and December 31, 1946; or between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1953 in order to be eligible for retirement pay based upon service before August 16, 1945. Active duty service between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1953 must be active duty other than for training.*

### COMMISSARY SHOPPING PRIVILEGE MAY BE EXPANDED

SIR: I just completed my Annual Training. As everyone knows, this is the only time a Reservist is allowed to use military commissaries. I have heard that this privilege may be extended so Reservists can shop in commissaries at any time. What's the story?

Sgt. Greg Brown
St. Louis, Mo.

*Annual Training isn't the only time Reservists can shop in commissaries. According to AR 30-19 (Army Commissary Food Store Operating Policies), Reservists serving on active duty or Active Duty for Training (ADT) for 72 hours or more are authorized to shop in military commissaries. It's been proposed to extend this privilege to Reservists serving on active duty or ADT for less than 72 hours. However, there's no decision yet.*

### WILL ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE DIE?

SIR: I noted the item in *Briefs* in the Fall 1981 issue about the *Army Reserve Magazine* being considered for elimination. I hope the Army's decision-makers appreciate the valuable purpose the magazine serves in getting readable and necessary information to USAR members. . . I urge the continuation of *Army Reserve Magazine*.

Lt. Col. Jon F. Jonasson
San Diego, Ca.

*Thanks for the comments. We stay in business at least through the Summer 1982 issue which marks the end of our current printing contract.*

U.S. Army photo by Maj. Ric McLendon

Let's give something back.

### RESERVISTS LEARN THE HIGH COST OF SERVICE

SIR: What if the U.S. gave a war . . . and nobody came? Even worse, what if the Nation's Reserve forces were no longer there, offering "strength in reserve?" I am a Reservist — a "weekend warrior," a "part-time grunt." And, as such, I have learned to expect certain things. Regular Army soldiers of every rank treat us with a degree of contempt. Reservists are considered to be just a little inept and unpolished, and we are usually housed in substandard quarters on military posts. I accept all this but I don't accept it as right. I have been both a WAC and a Reservist, with a total of more than eight years of military service. This has given me a chance to look at the situation from both sides and I contend that it's harder to be a Reservist than to be a full-time soldier. Regular Army soldiers spend 24 hours a day being soldiers. They share friendship and mutual respect with their fellow soldiers based on time spent together. They can handle both success and failure because every operation is planned and practiced. However, Reservists don't have these options. At the end of a drill weekend it's not "see you tomorrow!" It's "have a good month!" An operation given "three months planning" involves a total of six days. Drill dates are set a year in advance so families learn to go with their plans because Mommy or Daddy has duty on the weekend of a big event. Given all the hassles, why do I stay? It's partly because I have a wide streak of patriotism running dead-center down my back. And I feel that, with all my privileges of American citizenship, it's my duty to put something back. It's because the pay is good as are the benefits such as use of post facilities, the post exchange, and the commissary. It's because what I learn in the military carries over into my civilian life. I still use the clerical skills I learned on active duty more than ten years ago, and I have attended journalism schools and seminars. Finally, I must admit that there's some pleasure in the pain. Teachers are generally willing to extend assignment deadlines because of drill. I always get sympathy for missing weekend events because of Reserve duty, and my mother has attended her share of foul-weather Little League baseball games with my son because I was otherwise committed. There are no easy answers about why we serve and each Reservist has several. However, we all agree that we like our place in the USAR. Despite the many problems, I plan to stay.

Lillian C. Dinkins
Red Oak, Ga.

### NORTH CAROLINA 1, EDITOR 0

SIR: Thank you for publishing the article about the 991st Transportation Company truckers (*Mission-Fall* 1981). However, the article contains one error. The 991st Transportation Company is located in Salisbury, North Carolina and not in South Carolina. The 991st is part of the 171st Support Group which is also a North Carolina-based unit.

Col. Larry E. Tetterton
Commander, 171st Support Group
Garner, North Carolina

*You're right. Hello, North Carolina.*

# Some of This Comic Cartoonist's Best Work Appears on Police Blotters

**from a story by**
**Spec. 5 James B. Snyder**

What do comic strip cartoonists have in common with military policemen?

Both jobs require a healthy understanding of human nature, according to **Lt. Col. Lawrence C. MacKenzie,** the "cop-artist" of the 91st Division (Training), Sausalito, Calif.

MacKenzie, the 91st's provost marshal, takes on another role when he becomes "Mack," creator of the cartoon strip "Stubby." The comic cartoon has become a regular feature in the 91st Division's command newspaper, *The Fir Tree.*

The self-taught artist explains that the comic strip gives him a chance to say things people might not care to hear in a different form. On the drawing board, he can trade in the bluntness of the police officer for the good-natured fun-poking attitude of the cartoonist.

The strip features "Sgt. Suds," an easy-going oldtimer hiding his shortcomings behind a wall of grouchiness, and "Stubby," the good soldier playing straight man to Suds' ineptness.

"Everybody knows Suds," MacKenzie said. "You can go into any bar and he's probably just like the guy sitting across the plank from you. There's a little bit of Suds in all of us."

While his cartoon strip is a hobby, police work is a full-time job for MacKenzie. In civilian life, he's a motorcycle sergeant with the San Francisco Police Department.

Photo by Spec. 5 James B. Snyder

The "cop-artist" puts the finishing touches on his comic strip, "Stubby."

# You Can't Beat USAR's "Doc" Young in a Shooting Match

Don't ever challenge **Sgt. Darius R. "Doc" Young** to a duel. You'll probably lose.

The 44-year-old member of the USAR's Marksmanship team recently became the first pistol shooter ever to win all five U.S. national championships in men's international events. He captured three of those national crowns just last year — in center-fire, free pistol and standard pistol events.

Photo by Robert W. Hunnicutt

Young is an accomplished marksman with almost any kind of gun.

Young, an Individual Ready Reservist, is also one of only 19 shooters to win all three Distinguished badges awarded by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL CHAMPION

He started his career as a marksman after enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps in the 1950s, winning his first tournament with an M-1 rifle in a Seattle, Wash., competition. Since moving to Canada in 1969, Young has captured seven Canadian national championships and has set at least 25 Canadian marksmanship records.

Although he lives in Winterburn, Alberta, and teaches industrial and vocational education at the University of Alberta, Young keeps his U.S. citizenship as a "landed immigrant." This means he enjoys all the rights of an American citizen, except the right to vote.

Because of his outstanding performances in national and international shooting matches, the USAR recruited Young for its marksmanship team in 1978. He's been an asset to the team ever since.

In the 1981 International Minuteman Competition in Mittenwald, West Germany, Young tested his abilities against some of the very best military shooters from several European countries and the United States. When the dust had cleared, he had won top honors in M-16 rifle and .45-caliber pistol events and capped these feats by winning the overall individual marksmanship title.

Young says he usually shoots higher scores in competition than in practice, and never looks at the scoreboard during an event.

"Shooting is an excellent diversion from everyday work," he said. "You can't shoot well and be worried about your job at the same time."

He has proved to himself and to others that, whenever he has a gun in his hand, he's not worried about anything except winning. And Young usually does.

* * *

The above is based on a story by Robert W. Hunnicut in *The American Marksman,* a publication of the National Rifle Association.

# Garnier Specializes in "Prime-Time" Detective Work

**from a story by Pfc. Sheila H. Harrison**

Television watchers, beware! A Military Police unit based in St. Louis, Mo., has a one-man version of those famous television detectives—Kojack, Colombo and Banaczek.

**Chief Warrant Officer 4 Howard P. Garnier,** operations officer for the 399th MP Detachment (Criminal Investigation), has seen enough adventure in his life to satisfy the secret fantasies of the most devoted armchair detectives.

Garnier has investigated large insurance claims and has stalked and cuffed criminals. He's also helped protect U.S. presidents.

After serving with a Tank Destroyer battalion in World War II, Garnier transferred to the military police and completed the Counter-Intelligence Corps School in 1946. While working with the 51st Criminal Investigation Detachment in Yokohama, Japan, his detective work helped wrap up a case involving a well-known U.S. officer accused of smuggling diamonds into the United States. Thanks to the footwork of Garnier and his fellow agents, a court-martial sentenced the man to 10 years in jail.

Not all cases in post-war Japan worked out so happily, however. Garnier said military agents concluded in one investigation that a man had stolen several weapons and had even disassembled a jeep so he could ship it back to the states. However, authorities dropped the charges because of the suspect's civilian status.

In civilian life, Garnier has worked for several insurance companies as an investigator and claims representative. He received a special deputy commission to assist the Sangamon County, Ill., sheriff's office from 1957 through 1968. That detective work earned the Springfield, Ill., resident a commendation from the state police.

Garnier has also tried his hand as a private eye, taking only one week in one case to track down a suspect in the Springfield area who was sought by a New York law firm for taking money from a large business.

The reputation Garnier built in military and civilian law enforcement helped him land volunteer assignments with the Secret Service. He protected Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter during campaign stops and other visits to the Springfield area.

As an insurance claims supervisor in the regional office of a large firm, Garnier now supervises field investigations by adjusters in a five-state area.

Garnier (wearing glasses) helps Secret Service and local police protect then Vice President Richard M. Nixon during a 1960 campaign stop in Springfield, Ill.

# Thornton Book Recalls Family's Korean War Ordeal

**Staff Sgt. John W. (Jay) Thornton Jr.** and his father are both experts in the interrogation of prisoners of war.

Jay's USAR unit, the 268th Military Intelligence Detachment of the 80th Training Division, Richmond, Va., would interrogate enemy prisoners in wartime. The elder Thornton learned about interrogation the hard way. He was a P.O.W. during the Korean War.

The two Thorntons have collaborated on a recently-published book, *Believed to Be Alive*, which recounts young Navy pilot John Thornton's Korean War exploits in combat and captivity.

The book tells the suspenseful story of the elder Thornton's efforts to escape from behind enemy lines and of terror and torture in the prison camps. It also contains glimpses of how things were like on the home front for a young woman (Jay's mother) bringing up a small child while wondering whether her husband was alive.

The writing of the Thornton family's ordeal and final victory was a two-year labor, according to Jay. It had been put off for several years because his father disliked the "Hollywood" approach some publishers wanted to adopt.

The elder Thornton is a veteran of World War II and Vietnam as well as Korea. He has earned several awards and citations, including the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Purple Heart.

Thornton chronicled his father's experiences as a prisoner-of-war.

# RDJTF: Can It Get There Without the USAR?

In this issue of *Army Reserve Magazine* we have looked extensively at how mobilization would affect Army Reservists. Because a substantial employment of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force would require at least a limited call-up of Reservists, a discussion of mobilization would not be complete without an article about the RDJTF.

**by Maj. Dick Crossland**

The very concept of a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) sparks the interest of many people.

To some individuals, the idea of an American combat command deploying rapidly overseas brings forth visions of Marines and paratroopers rushing to exotic trouble spots to defend U.S. interests. To others, the RDJTF is a temptation to meddle in the affairs of other nations while inviting unnecessary and fruitless military excursions.

Regardless of which view you hold, it is essential for Army Reservists to be well informed about the RDJTF. Thousands of Reservists serve in units which have been identified for the RDJTF. And by its very existence, the RDJTF is a tangible expression of American military and foreign policy.

U.S. Army soldiers trek the Egyptian desert during Bright Star II. The exercise, run last fall, displayed the swift military power the RDJTF is intended to project.

It would appear that the RDJTF came into being because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Iranian Revolution. Even though these events focused attention on America's inability to intervene in the Persian Gulf region, the requirement for a rapidly deployable military force predates the storming of the American embassy in Tehran.

Military history buffs are aware that our past is full of incursions and interventions ranging from the taming of the Barbary pirates in the early 1800s to the 1958 landing of the Marines in Lebanon. These actions were generally conducted on an ad-hoc basis with whatever forces could be quickly gathered and deployed to the contingency site.

As useful and successful as these ad-hoc forces have been, such expediency is not the answer for a major military engagement. The protection of our vital national interests requires something more than crisis action.

This need has long been recognized. The concept of a rapid deployment force grew out of a 1977 study, which among other things highlighted the need for a multi-service force that could react to contingencies outside of NATO or Korea. The study resulted in a Presidential Directive which mandated the establishment of a light, mobile force to form the basis for the rapid employment of American combat forces.

The invasion of Afghanistan made it clear that the Persian Gulf area is very vulnerable to the Soviet Union's historic ambitions toward that region. It was evident that we were ill-prepared to counter these ambitions short of a nuclear confrontation. The capture of our Iranian embassy and its aftermath underscored our inability to project conventional forces.

## PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

As a result, the President ordered the Marine Corps to organize a 50,000-man spearhead for what was then called the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF). In December 1979, the government disclosed plans to spend $9 billion on transport aircraft and ships to rush soldiers to potential trouble spots.

Meanwhile, the Army was developing the Unilateral Corps, a force of 110,000 men, which became its contribution to the RDF. The Air Force and Navy designated elements for the RDF concept, and the Headquarters, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force was officially established at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., on March 1, 1981.

On April 24, 1981, the Secretary of Defense announced that the RDJTF would evolve into a separate unified command with its own geographic responsibilities. The plan is to have a single unified (multi-service) command responsible for all aspects of U.S. military planning and operations in the Southwest Asia region.

Originally, the RDJTF operated under the command of the U.S. Readiness Command. However, the RDJTF now reports directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Except for headquarters and communications personnel, no new forces have been added to the military force structure as a result of creating the RDJTF. The RDJTF consists of existing Active and Reserve units with a variety of combat and support units being identified for the RDJTF, depending upon the anticipated scenario.

Among the combat forces identified for the RDJTF are the following:

- Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps
- The 82nd Airborne Division
- The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)
- The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
- The 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat)
- Ranger battalions and Special Forces elements
- A composite Marine Amphibious Force, in excess of a Marine division and a Marine air wing
- Up to three carrier task forces
- Up to five anti-submarine warfare patrol squadrons
- Eleven tactical fighter squadrons plus a conventional B-52 strategic projection force.

Photos, courtesy U.S. Army Special Photo Detachment

Defense officials note that support from USAR units is essential to sustain the RDJTF. Otherwise, there would be an unacceptable degradation of America's global defense capabilities.

In all, counting support personnel, this is a force in excess of 200,000 men.

### TAILORED TO FIT

The key to the RDJTF concept is the ability to tailor a packaged force. The RDJTF is a contingency force. Possible scenarios for its use range from stability actions to major armed conflict, and the size of the force to be projected depends upon the contingency. As a result, the mix and amount of support units necessary to maintain the RDJTF varies greatly depending upon the situation. Thus, a firm figure cannot be given for the number of Army Reserve units that would be required to support deployment of the RDJTF.

Defense officials do not hesitate to say that the current focus of the RDJTF is Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf region. Speaking before the Association of the U.S. Army on October 20, 1981, the RDJTF commander, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingston said that the United States must be prepared to come to the aid of its friends in the Persian Gulf diplomatically, economically and militarily.

Kingston stated that the RDJTF is the only meaningful free world deterrent to Soviet adventurism in Southwest Asia. Although the RDJTF is primarily a deterrent force, Kingston said, it must have the capability to oppose aggression with military power if deterrence fails.

While admitting that the RDJTF has problems in sustainability, airlift and sealift, Kingston emphasized that the RDJTF is not a "paper tiger." He pointed out that given sufficient warning the RDJTF can have tactical air power in the Southwest Asia region within hours.

Tactical air could be followed by combat-ready Marines ashore in battalion strength within 48 hours. Additionally, the combat elements of an entire airborne division could be in place in less than two weeks; and another entire division could be moved by sea within 30 to 35 days.

### RESERVE COMPONENT ROLE

However, in response to questioning, Kingston admitted that a substantial deployment of the RDJTF would require the President to exercise all or part of his authority to call 100,000 Reservists and Guardsmen to active duty. Other officials have seconded Kingston's statement by saying that unless Reserve units are called upon the RDJTF cannot be sustained without an unacceptable degradation of global capabilities.

It is this reality of dependence upon the Reserve Components which brings us to the Army Reserve's role in the RDJTF.

On March 11, 1981 in open testimony before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman, Chief, Army Reserve, said "83 Army Reserve units have been identified for inclusion in the Army's portion of the Rapid Deployment Force because of the essential combat support and combat service support they represent."

There is reason to believe this number has increased and that it will grow in the future. Unclassified portions of the Extended Planning Annex to the 83-87 POM (Program Objective Memorandum) state that a significant portion of the RDJTF combat support will remain in the Reserve Components.

And just what types of units are these Army Reserve outfits now identified for inclusion in the RDJTF?

Some are unique units not found in the active force structure. Others are the more conventional petroleum, transportation, ammunition and watercraft outfits of which the Active Army has too few.

It is recognized that Reserve Component support is vital in such areas as Logistics-Over-The-Shore (LOTS), port construction, medical care and support and such services as graves registration, laundry and bakery support.

The Reserve Components are likewise expected to continue as the principal reservoir of psychological operations and civil affairs talent. And, the Army Reserve contains virtually all of the Army's railway operations and maintenance assets.

However, just because an Army Reserve unit has been identified for inclusion in the RDJTF, there is no assurance that the unit will be called to active duty in every contingency. Plans are developed for various contingencies; and once a plan is approved, it is possible to develop a troop list. Once the troop list is approved, it is then possible to select the exact units involved.

### IMPACT ON USAR UNITS

On the other hand, being se-

The RDJTF, of which the USAR is an important part, is designed to be a mobile force outside of NATO and Korea. An example is the Persian Gulf. Here MPs protect eyes and lungs during Bright Star II.

lected for the RDJTF does have an impact on an Army Reserve unit.

Units identified for the RDJTF receive no change in doctrinal mission. Their RDJTF mission is their mobilization mission as stated in their MTOE. However, such units do receive special attention; and their personnel and equipment statuses are closely monitored.

The basic monitoring tool is the Bottom Line Report. Prepared quarterly and updated monthly, the report asks each RDJTF-identified unit whether or not it can go to war. The areas addressed include personnel, training, equipment status and equipment on hand.

If the unit states that it cannot go to war for one or more reasons, the unit is required to specifically state the problem. Equipment shortages are identified by line item number (LIN) and are not limited to the USAR reportable items defined by AR 220-1. Personnel shortages are delineated by MOS and grade. Training needs are spelled out.

The report is forwarded directly to the unit's mobilization station where the station commander is required to take all possible actions to resolve shortages. This can mean transferring equipment from other Active and Reserve Component units. It can mean identifying personnel from Regular Army units for assignment to Reserve units upon call-up.

Once the installation has exhausted its ability to resolve shortages, the problem passes to the Army Readiness and Mobilization Region (ARMR). The process continues until the "hard-core" problems are brought to Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces Command for resolution.

Even though all shortages will not be solved in the near future, mobilization planners emphasize that Reserve Component units will not be required to perform an RDJTF mission until they have substantially all of the assets necessary to perform that mission.

A minimum Force Activity Designator (FAD) has been established for all RDJTF-identified units, regardless of component. This has meant an increased FAD for some Reserve units. This in turn has helped Army Reserve units improve their Prescribed Load List (PLL) while making it easier to obtain equipment.

Two fiscal year 1982 appropriations give the Army Reserve more than $200 million for equipment for early deploying units and those USAR units identified for the RDJTF. Requirements have been identified for repair parts, chemical defensive clothing and equipment, organizational clothing and equipment, cold weather gear and a variety of MTOE equipment.

Reserve unit deployment dates now based upon NATO and Korean scenarios are likely to be modified because of support to the RDJTF. In many cases, an identification to the RDJTF means increased priority for Reserve units.

However, the primacy of the NATO mission remains the driving force for CAPSTONE relationships. This means that a Reserve unit may have more than one mobilization chain of command if the unit is dual-hatted for NATO and the RDJTF.

Looking to the future, the Extended Planning Annex mentioned above predicts several initiatives to improve Reserve capabilities. These initiatives may well include additional full-time personnel under the Full Time Unit Support program (FTUS), increased PLL stockage, issue of desert camouflage uniforms, participation in RDJTF exercises, extension of Annual Training to three weeks and additional administrative support.

Ideally, the RDJTF should not be dependent upon Reserve Component units for sustainment during the early stages of deployment. Unfortunately, such is the case; and the difficulties inherent in rapidly activating Reserve assets are a constraint upon the use of the RDJTF.

The trend is toward replacing Reserve support units with Active Component units, in so far as the minimum RDJTF package is concerned. This move is underway and will accelerate with some officials predicting the addition of as many as 30 combat support or combat service support units to the Regular Army force structure in the next few years.

Nevertheless, for the foreseeable future, the Army Reserve will remain a key part of the RDJTF.

Pearl Harbor was the beginning of the nation's first global war. You're looking at the wreckage of the West Virginia and Tennessee after the infamous Japanese attack.

U.S. Army photo

# Mobilization: We Forget History's Lessons

by Capt. Bob Pratt

"You can't get there from here."

How one wishes that phrase was used only by salty New England farmers when giving instructions to wayward motorists.

Unfortunately, these words are used with increasing frequency by the nation's defense and industrial establishments to describe the Army's ability to mobilize.

There's real doubt whether enough skilled soldiers, industrial capacity, equipment, and strategic minerals can be mustered to survive a major conflict. A big part of the concern involves the readiness of the USAR.

What's disturbing is that today's mobilization problems are often identical to the ones that have dogged America each time it has gone to battle since the 1918 Armistice.

## WORLD WAR II

War plans developed in the late 1930s assumed that the U.S. would next fight to defend the Western Hemisphere. It was well *after* Pearl Harbor that the nation acted in response to what had long been recognized. A global conflict faced us.

Even as universal conscription and extensions of active duty service obligation increased our manpower, it became obvious that the number of soldiers needed had been grossly underestimated.

Recruits, individual Reservists and National Guardsmen found themselves reporting to posts lacking adequate housing and training facilities. Many were subsequently told to stay home — for weeks — until things were ready.

The shortage of experienced soldiers was particularly telling. Individual Reservists and National Guardsmen, in whom the Army had invested little training time or exposure to equipment, were nowhere near ready. In many cases, green National Guardsmen were obliged to train new recruits.

Many deploying units were, in effect, made useless as freshly trained troops were plucked for "priority" assignments. Such turbulence, reflecting the fact that we had much to learn about the replacement business, made it very difficult for the Army to balance the numbers of combat and support units.

## SUPPLIES

It was common for soldiers to receive the latest equipment *as they deployed*. There's the story of the shipload of GIs bound for Europe that fell upon an unknown stovepipe-like device in the hold. Space was cleared on deck. Two officer volunteers assembled the weapon, pointed it at the Atlantic and fired.

Troops, cheering the unexpected backblast, witnessed the first sinking of an ocean wave by a 2.3-inch rocket launcher.

The tale illustrates how tight it got between our growing ability to train and transport soldiers quickly and the capacity of the industrial base

to make war equipment available.

Supply planners had foreseen the need for signal equipment, ammunition, armored vehicles, artillery and spare parts. But, the wherewithall to *manufacture* what mobile ground forces required deteriorated badly after World War I.

Extensive lead times were needed before the Army got what modern warfare demanded. Early on, what was needed to fight on land was overshadowed by the emphasis given to produce a "glamor" item, the airplane. Another complication was Lend-Lease. An uncomfortably long period passed before our own forces stopped feeling the pinch which our Allies put on U.S. war production.

And, the entire American fighting machine had to wait for one vital element, ships.

A vexing problem which plagued our mobilization was that there were too many levels of command. It took time to sort out who was responsible for what. There's little question that the fight over vested interests put the ordinary soldier at a disadvantage on the battlefield.

At least three lessons emerged from World War II. First, the nation should never expect to begin a war slowly. *Certainly not in this century.* Second, reserve forces need training and equipment in order to be useful. Third, America's factories must be able to switch quickly from civilian to military production.

### KOREA

Fortunately, much of the industrial base was left intact after World War II. We didn't trash the necessary tools and dies the morning after V-J Day.

Just as fortunate was the available pool of World War II veterans. Many were assigned to the Volunteer (what we call today the Individual Ready) Reserve, a fact that made their refresher training easier and more effective.

But reserve component *units,* starved of resources after the war, were woefully unprepared.

They were badly undermanned, a situation made worse by the fact that the service obligations of many unit soldiers ended as the Korean conflict began. There were too few people with critical skills, and too many without advanced, updated skills. As in World War II, planning failed to anticipate the requirements for overseas replacements and fillers for newly activated outfits. The resulting turbulence wrought havoc with deploying organizations.

Reserve unit supplies were terribly low. The Army's mobilization stocks were well beneath planned levels, imbalanced and poorly maintained. Peacetime training facilities used by Army Reserve and National Guard units were inadequate and, as before, the ability of posts to house and train activated soldiers was limited.

### RECENT EXERCISES

Nifty Nugget (1978) and Proud Spirit (1980) were the first simulated government-wide mobilization efforts since World War II. Their scenarios dealt with a European conflict, and their results show how skillfully we've ignored history.

Both dry runs revealed a huge gap in manpower. The Individual Ready Reserve, a huge part of the pretrained manpower pool, is short 250,000 to 500,000 soldiers. The actual figure depends upon with whom you speak. Of course, there's no draft to sustain the armed services for the long haul.

Ways are being explored to build up the IRR, although IRR enlistment bonuses were discontinued this year. Reserve unit strength has climbed. But it's clear that if we needed large numbers of combat fillers and replacements today, they just wouldn't exist.

Army Reserve units lack sufficient numbers of skilled people. Notable are medical technicians and linguists.

There isn't enough money to provide every unit and IRR member with training duty, a fact that can't help but hurt the USAR's prospects for providing a skilled force during a major mobilization. A Logistics Management Institute study notes, for instance, that the training time crunch, as well as a lack of equipment, contribute to rendering the USAR's General Support (GS) maintenance units ineffective.

The Army lacks the well-oiled, precision replacement system it desires, although a proposed CONUS-Based Replacement Center program (continental U.S.) is being studied. The plan is designed to get troops to the fighting more efficiently and is supposed to be operational when the government conducts its next exercise in the fall of 1982 (Proud Saber).

U.S. Army photo

It was tough getting equipment to troops in World War II as quickly as they were trained and deployed. The tank, taking to the air after clearing a hurdle at Miller Field, N.Y., was photographed in 1938.

### LOGISTICS

Nifty Nugget and Proud Spirit surfaced the Army's immense shortage of conventional ammunition. The Secretary of Defense has testified that we possess roughly a two-week supply. Spare parts of all kinds and nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protective equipment are part of the endless list of things urgently needed.

There also needs to be better management of our pre-positioned stocks (POMCUS), a must if we are to insure that deploying troops will have something with which to fight in a (European) theatre of war.

The supply situation is complicated by the fact that the USAR is short $5.9 billion worth (something like 75 percent) of what it requires for war. Trucks, aircraft and automatic data processing equipment — an absolutely essential item for handling mounds of mobilization information — top the list of things we don't have. More equipment has been ordered in the 1982 fiscal year, but it isn't nearly enough.

We lack sufficient numbers of strategic cargo planes, roll-on roll-off (RO/RO) ships and vessels for beach operations (see *Army Reserve Magazine*, Winter 1982).

And the Army doesn't have the smoothest installation mobilization set-up. A lot of homework *has* been done. But be sure that, if the balloon went up today, post commanders would be hard put to gather the support necessary to fully accommodate the surge of individuals and units.

The inability of U.S. factories to produce a surge of war goods is apparently appalling. This problem has riveted the attention of the Defense Department. A recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune* put it this way: "Never have people and machines been called to meet such a national defense demand, and never has the economy been so unprepared."

What's wrong?

- The machine tool industry, vital to defense production, has shriveled.
- Countless foundries have gone out of business, and that throws doubt on whether the nation can get its hands on *weapons* castings in sufficient quantities.
- We're dependent upon the Far East for 80 to 90 percent of military semiconductors, the computer chips that make high-technology combat and support systems possible.
- Analysts fear that there aren't enough aircraft forgings to handle a sudden build-up.
- We don't have enough engineers.
- Titanium, chromium, manganeze and other strategic minerals are in short supply.
- Defense procurement is complicated. Contract bidding procedures help discourage civilian firms from becoming and remaining competitive in military production.

The list goes on, and the conclusion is that U.S. industry can't possibly support anything but a short, limited conflict. By comparison, the Soviet industrial base is distressingly healthy. As *Air Force Magazine* describes it, "By Wall Street standards, the prospects for the Soviet armament industry would have to be rated a gilt-edged AAA. There are no boom and bust cycles."

### COMMAND AND CONTROL

The latest exercises revealed that the Army's mobilization command and control system doesn't function efficiently. Too many command layers and changes in command relationships are involved. Some headquarters — Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMS) — have no post-mobilization missions.

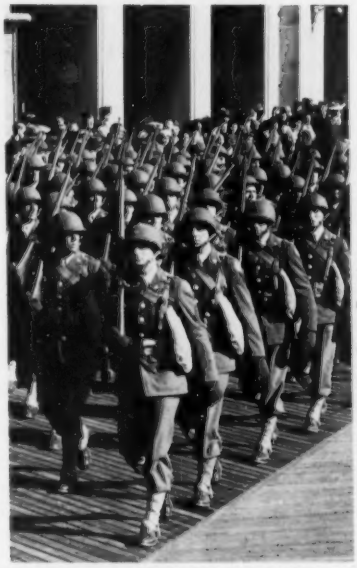
The establishment of Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions, a result of a USAR reorganization study, was intended to relieve some of the headaches. But the benefits are hard to pin down (see *Army Reserve Magazine*, Winter 1981).

The other armed services have their reserve folks, too. They would, like the USAR, provide back-up for initial operations and staying power, if and when mobilization occurs. For instance, in wartime, Air Force part-timers would provide 48 percent of our strategic airlift.

But, all of our reserve forces suffer from obsolescent equipment and shortages of skilled manpower and spare parts. The Joint Chiefs of Staff assess that a large proportion of our reserve structure, especially ground units and surface ships, isn't combat ready.

Next year's dry run, Proud Saber, will once more test our mobilization abilities.

What will we look like? Will the USAR have substantially more manpower and equipment? Will we have a significantly more efficient command arrangement? Will we have more than two weeks worth of conventional ammo? We suspect that progress will prove less than startling.



Photo, courtesy Atlantic City Press Bureau

Troops march in Atlantic City in the 1940s. Mobilization's manpower crunch still haunts us.

It is only fair to say that the government is wide awake to the shortcomings. There are several "initiatives" afoot which would make things better. Plans include, for instance, dollar boosts for ADP equipment and overseas deployment training. It should be noted that the CAPSTONE program is viewed as making a sizable contribution to USAR units' mobilization skills and morale. There is some good news in the fact that Army Reserve units identified for the RDJTF are given special attention with supply and personnel problems (see the RDJTF article in this issue).

However, it has to be recognized that the defense apparatus is huge. In many respects, it can only change slowly.

Modern warfare is very, very complicated. It could come with little, if any, warning. It's interesting to note that even the fast-moving RDJTF needs 10 to 14 days to get *ready*, so says its commander.

We are only beginning. The Yankee talent for innovation in a bind may not be enough.

The views, opinions and conclusions in this article are the author's, and should not be construed as a Department of Defense or other governmental agency position.

# VETERANS: TURN YOUR EXTRA TIME INTO AN EXTRA $1,922 A YEAR.

Do you have one weekend a month to spare? Why not spend it where it'll do you and your community the most good—with your local Army Reserve unit. Your experience is needed to help train the new people who are joining. And you'll be be paid extra for your time. An E-5 with 4 years of military experience earns over $1,922 a year, to start. You'll also receive PX privileges. And credit towards retirement. Just for serving one weekend a month and two weeks annual training. Interested? Stop by or call.

**ARMY RESERVE.**
**BE ALL YOU CAN BE.**

# How the Active Army Stays Ready

*Reserve unit members aren't the only soldiers that contend with tackling "normal" duties and staying ready for armed conflict. Active Army troops do the same thing. We asked Fort Riley to tell us how one of its units gets both jobs done.*

**by Debbie Sodamann, Fort Riley PAO**

"Our mission is to be prepared today to deploy tomorrow," says Lt. Col. W. E. Lohmiller, commander of the 1st Medical Battalion, 1st Infantry Division (Mech). "This includes training for war yet providing routine health care for the post. It is not an easy undertaking."

His unit constantly deploys. It helps the fort by providing troop medical clinics and ambulance and training services. Its soldiers conduct on-the-job training at the post's Irwin Army Community Hospital for 60 days to gain first-hand medical experience.

"We also send units to the field as often as we can," notes Lohmiller.

"We cycle our companies through three training phases. They're called prime-time, local and mission. Every three weeks the battalion's companies change places." He explains that companies in the prime-time phase are relieved of all the additional "support" tasks. It's during this time that units get most of their actual mission training. Units in the local phase receive some training, but their main purpose is to handle the post support jobs. Units in the mission phase take care of the majority of the garrison assignments and details.

The battalion also conducts Expert Field Medical Badge tests twice a year. This helps soldiers prepare for mobilization. They're required to pass about 50 individual performance tasks, including an obstacle course, a physical training test and a road march. Lohmiller says the tests are excellent training to prepare his troops for the responsibilities combat medics face.

The battalion actually practices wartime deployment. It packs up and leaves the post, draws equipment at its next destination and continues to a mission site. "We try to get off post as often as possible to practice. This includes announced *and* unannounced exercises."

Twice a year Lohmiller sends a medical company to Fort Leavenworth on a training exercise. The battalion also participates in every REFORGER exercise in Europe. A part of the organization is now preparing to deploy to Fort Irwin, Calif., to back up the Division during its training period.

Each soldier in the battalion is checked once a month for shots, records and other items. This is the administration side of maintaining a unit's readiness for mobilization. The chore is mundane but very necessary.

Lohmiller comments that deployment training is usually the soldier's preference over garrison duties, which are not as exciting. He says that soldiers "appreciate the challenge of a real mission." "It helps them associate with the reasons why they're really here."

He concludes that all the training and work result in "being prepared today to go tomorrow." "If we have a short fuse mission, only one company may deploy. But if the Division goes our whole battalion goes."

U.S. Army photo by Jerry Barberio

Spec. 4 Bill Corey waves in a chopper used for evacuation during a training exercise at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. His unit, the First Medical Battalion from Fort Riley, constantly practices for mobilization.

# A USAR Family Mobilization Guide

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

"Prior mobilizations of the Reserve Components have revealed significant erosions of military effectiveness due . . . to personal and family problems and stress."

Maj. Gen. Manila Shaver
Commander, 88th ARCOM

General Shaver speaks the hard truth. Mobilizations are awesome.

And if one occurred again, it too would be awesome. It would be, above all, unexpected. It would be an unfamiliar experience. We wouldn't know for some time how long it would last.

But every Army Reserve family would be involved in full mobilization. It would be inescapable. *There would be stress.*

A big part of that stress has been and could be that USAR soldiers and their families lack the knowledge to prepare for mobilization. That knowledge includes the people and agencies to contact and the things to do in order to make the transition easier. No one would avoid all of the stress. Everyone could reduce it.

That's why this center five-page pull-out has been written. It's a liberal extraction from the 88th ARCOM's Family Support Program, a very aggressive unit effort to prepare families before —not after — a mobilization.

The legal, medical, financial and practical information on the next pages is provided to make things easier. Knowing what it takes to be prepared is every bit as important as being thoroughly trained in a military skill.

## DIFFERENT KINDS OF MOBILIZATION

Mobilization would not necessarily be the full shot, or full mobilization. There are several kinds.

Selective mobilization would involve using active forces and the National Guard. It might also involve volunteers from the National Guard and USAR or retired members of the regular (Active) forces for an emergency. The cause might well be a civil disturbance.

The President could augment the nation's active forces by calling up 100,000 people from the Selected Reserve of all the armed services. In the

USAR, the Selected Reserve includes the Troop Program Units (TPUs) and mobilization designees (MOBDES). This call-up would last up to 90 days and involve an "operational mission requirement."

In a partial mobilization, the TPUs and the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), limited to 1,000,000 people (all the services), could be activated for up to two years. The reason for this kind of mobilization would be a national emergency.

During a full or total mobilization, which would involve an external threat to the U.S., *everybody* would be activated. This would mean all the units, MOBDES people, the IRR, the Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve. Unless Congress established a time limit, there would be none.

Note that total mobilization would mean marshalling American society and industry for defense.

### MOBILIZATION STAGES

Each kind of mobilization would involve, more or less, the following stages.

- *Preparation.* This would be ongoing unit preparation. It would mean the training, administration and supply activities with which you're familiar.
- *Alert.* Key unit people would be brought on duty immediately. Personnel and medical specialists would get ready to process people. Supply requisitions would be submitted. The alert would be a *forewarning* of mobilization.
- *Mobilization at home station.* The unit would be brought together at the Reserve Center. It would train and prepare for travel. Families would get ready to live without Reservists.
- *Movement to the mobilization station.* You would go by bus, truck, train or plane.
- *Operational readiness determination.* At the mobilization station there would be plenty of training. Military skills would be brought up to speed. Units and individuals would be evaluated to see if they were combat ready.
- *Deployment.* You would actually embark for war.

### THE INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE

If you were a member of the IRR, you would be notified formally of your activation and ordered to report to a mobilization station.

When you got there, you would train and accomplish all your personal administration. You would embark with a unit.

If you were a mobilization designee, in the event of mobilization you would report to the organization with which you had an affiliation.

### HEALTH BENEFITS

*The Uniformed Health Services Benefits Program.* Spouses and children of *mobilized* Reservists would be covered. There are two parts to the program.

The Uniformed Services medical facilities part means actual care at *military* medical establishments. Such care, during a mobilization, could be limited to the space, workload and capabilities of professional medical staffs.

### CHAMPUS

The other part is CHAMPUS, or the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. It's meant to provide medical care through civilian facilities when military *in-patient* care is unavailable.

CHAMPUS is used today by the spouses and children of active duty servicemen (and families of Reservists on active duty for more than 30 days). It covers things like intensive care, surgery, room and diet, physical therapy, radiation therapy, drugs and medicines, medical equipment and maternity care. It does not cover nursing home costs, hearing aids, eye exams and orthopedic shoes. Dental care is limited to services that are part of medical or surgical care. During a mobilization expect that little if any dental treatment could be obtained.

### WHEN TO USE CHAMPUS

Again, CHAMPUS would be used by spouses and children of *mobilized* Reservists when military *in-patient* care becomes unavailable. It's realized that military facilities could be swamped with military business, and spouses and children might live nowhere near a military facility.

Only those who live within 40 miles of a military facility would have to obtain a Non-Availability Statement (DD Form 1251) before CHAMPUS could share the cost of *non-emergency* in-patient care by a civilian source. The statement would not be needed for out-patient care.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

What happens to me?

### COST SHARING

Under CHAMPUS, spouses and children of activated Reservists would share medical costs with the government.

- *Outpatient costs.* Do you have an automobile insurance policy with a "deductible" cost? CHAMPUS involves a deductible, too. A spouse or child would pay the first $50 of medical charges (charges CHAMPUS deemed reasonable) during any one fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. If two or more people of the same family received CHAMPUS care, they'd have to pay the first $100.

This means that if just one spouse or child runs up less than $50 in CHAMPUS bills, or if two or more people run up less than $100, CHAMPUS would pay nothing. Families would pay it all.

Once the deductible is reached, families and CHAMPUS would share the rest of the costs. Families would pay 20 percent. CHAMPUS would pay 80 percent.

- *Inpatient costs.* There would be no deductible costs involved with inpatient care. Spouses and children would pay $25 or $6.30 per day per person, whichever was greater. CHAMPUS would take care of the rest.

BEWARE. CHAMPUS does not and would not cover every kind of care. Your child's stay at a civilian hospital, for instance, might well in-

U.S. Army photo

Families of mobilized Army Reservists would get the same benefits as families of Active Army soldiers.

volve a consulting physician's fees. CHAMPUS might not cover those fees. Your family would have to pay.

Watch out for what CHAMPUS calls "nonparticipating providers." These are institutions and individuals that won't sign CHAMPUS claim forms. During a mobilization, they would bill families directly. Families would then have to submit claims to CHAMPUS for reimbursement. "Participating providers" sign claim forms, bill CHAMPUS and agree to charge at the levels CHAMPUS deems appropriate.

If a nonparticipating provider charged more than CHAMPUS felt was reasonable, your family would pay the difference.

### HOW TO FILE A CLAIM

Claims would be sent to the CHAMPUS contractor in the state or country in which medical care was received. The claim form (DD Form 500), Nonavailability Statement (DD Form 1251), Deductible Certificate (it indicates whether the $50 and $100 limits have been reached) and fully itemized bill would be sent.

Forms should be available at your nearest civilian hospital. Certainly they would be available from the CHAMPUS Health Benefits Advisor at the military medical facility nearest your home.

The CHAMPUS contractor would also have the forms. Contractors change from time to time. It's probably not a bad idea to find out just who your contractor is at present. Your nearest CHAMPUS advisor will know. If you're assigned to a USAR unit, your chain of command may be able to identify the contractor.

CHAMPUS is very complicated. What it covers can change. Often it is not held in the highest regard by families of active duty servicemen. You may want to consider a private health insurance plan for your family. Private *individual* (not group) insurance and disability income protection insurance would not duplicate CHAMPUS. Neither would policies written specifically to supplement CHAMPUS benefits.

There are other kinds of private policies, however, that could be considered as "double coverage" measures and that could reduce or deny your family CHAMPUS benefits. Be careful.

One fact has to be emphasized. CHAMPUS is meant for spouses and children of *mobilized* Reservists. It's not a peacetime program.

How would a mobilized Reservist cope with meeting the day-to-day financial needs of his or her family? The following steps could help.

- *Joint Checking.* A wise move would be to establish a joint checking account to receive your military pay checks. This means, of course, that your dependent (spouse) would be able to withdraw funds.
- *Special Allotments.* If you're mobilized for 180 days or more, you could make special support allotments. The allotments could be payable to a dependent, union, bank or other people or institutions. A DA Form 1341 would be used to do this.
- *Extra Withholding.* You could use a TD Form W-4 (Employer's Withholding Allowance Certificate) to change the number of exemptions or establish additional withholding actions. Realize that, upon mobilization, your full-time military salary would help change your tax liability. Extra withholding could help you manage your money better.

Actions you take that require Federal pay forms would take place soon after mobilization occurred. There's a chance, particularly if you were a member of the IRR when mobilized, that you would not get to see your Military Personnel Records Jacket (MPRJ). However, perhaps the most important form you would fill out that would become part of your record is the DD Form 93, the Record

of Emergency Data. The information it contained would enable your *family* to be notified of your injury or other emergency situation.

### ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND (AER)

Reservists called to active duty for more than 30 days can use AER. So can spouses and orphans of Reservists who die while on active duty. Three kinds of AER assistance are available.

- *Emergency Assistance.* This is money in the form of no-interest loans, grants or a combination of the two. It's meant to help out in unexpected situations that require immediate attention.
- *Assistance to Spouse and Orphans.* What's called Emergency Assistance would be available on or about the time an activated Reservist dies. It would frequently be used to hold things together until government benefits or entitlements arrived. It would meet a temporary need.

If a mobilized Reservist died and his or her spouse and orphans continued to have an income problem, a Monthly Assistance Allowance could help. This relief is authorized for not more than six months and is subject to a review of the family's budget.

Special Need Assistance could be available for certain medical requirements (i.e., dental care, eyeglasses, hearing aids, wheelchairs, etc.). It could also be used to pay for medical bills after payments through Social Security and CHAMPUS were made.

- *Educational Assistance.* This is the third type of AER. It could be available, in the form of loans and scholarships, to unmarried dependent children of activated Reservists who desired (college) undergradute schooling. The merit and the financial need of the applicant would be considered.

### APPLYING FOR AER

Some Army Reserve units have AER officers in the chain of command. Active installations have AER officers, too. The first step in applying would be to see one of these officers. Repayment of loans are now, for people on active duty, normally completed within a 12-month period.

### VETERANS BENEFITS

Families and children of mobilized Reservists could receive several benefits.

If a Reservist is killed in the line of duty, his family would be eligible for monthly Dependency and Indemnity Compensation. The payments could be made to surviving spouse, children or parents. They could also be paid to survivors of mobilized Reservists whose deaths resulting from service-connected disabilities occurred after release from active duty.

Payments would range from $415 to $1,138 per month and would be based upon the pay grade of the deceased.

If a mobilized Reservist is injured or contracts a disease, he could receive disability compensation. Monthly payments would range from $58 to $1,130. The same would hold true for injuries or diseases that are aggravated during active duty in the line of duty.

A lump-sum death gratuity would be payable to the spouse of a Reservist who dies on active duty. It

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

would also be paid if death resulting from service-connected causes occurs within 120 days of release from duty. The gratuity would be computed by multiplying the Reservist's total pay (but not allowances) by six. The maximum would be $3,000.

VA would also provide a burial allowance and a headstone or marker.

Your nearest VA office has detailed information, as do DA Pam 360-526 and VA Pam 20-67-1.

### SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (SGLI)

Reservists on active duty are automatically covered by SGLI for $35,000, unless they decide to participate for a smaller amount or decline coverage altogether. Remember the DD Form 93, the Record of Emergency Data? It identifies who would receive the SGLI payment.

Reservists receive SGLI coverage for all Active Duty for Training (ADT). They also receive coverage during unit drills (IDT).

### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

The survivor of a Reservist who died on active duty might be eligible for a Social Security lump-sum death benefit. It would depend on whether the Reservist had worked at least six "good" quarters (six three-month periods) before death occurred.

The lump-sum would not exceed $255. Surviving spouses considered to be living with their partners at the time of death, given their partners' eligibility, could receive payment. So could surviving dependents *if* deemed eligible by Social Security.

Just what Social Security benefits are available to a Reservist and his family can change rapidly. It's best to check with your local Social Security office.

### WILLS AND DOCUMENTS

What would happen to the property of a Reservist who died while on active duty? His will, the laws of the state of his domicile (called laws of succession), or jointly (spouse)-held property would decide. That's why a will, a legal document that directs a personal representative to distribute property according to the deceased's wishes, is so important. It's exact and would, if death occurred, save trouble and time. Making a detailed will, reflecting your consideration of the effects taxes would have on your property, naming an alternate administrator and identifying a guardian for your (parentless) children, is a *very* good idea.

It's also recommended that you round up and review every license, registration, certificate, insurance policy, stock, bank book or record, contract, bill, credit card, loan, tax record, lease, deed and mortgage. Don't forget Social Security cards, birth certificates and marriage licenses. All this would make mobilization easier and will, incidentally, organize you better.

A Reservist called to active duty could make use of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to help handle civil legal and financial obligations that mobilization made difficult. However, the Reservist would have to be taken to court *and* would have to make the court aware of the Act before it could be applied in his defense. What would matter most is whether the court decided that active duty *materially affected* the Reservist's ability to manage the problem. In short, protection under the Act would not be automatic. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act would, however, have at least two benefits. It would allow dependents to terminate a lease during a mobilization. It would also keep a mobilized Reservist from paying income taxes of the state where his duty station was located, unless the state was his home (domicile) state.

No mobilized Reservist could simply ignore all financial obligations. Active duty status would not "hide" anyone from the law. Planning one's affairs could make the urge to become invisible unnecessary.

Families of mobilized Reservists, of course, could consult any post legal assistance officer as well as use commissaries, theatres, clubs and other facilities.

# A Family Mobilization Checklist

It's just impossible to list everything a family could do to prepare for mobilization. But we hope these five pages help. Here's a quick reference list of things you might want to gather.

- **An updated will.**
- **Copies of birth certificates for the entire family.**
- **Certified copies of your marriage license or certificate.**
- **Names, places and dates of birth of your parents and spouse.**
- **A list of your previous residences.**
- **Names, addresses and dates of attendance at civilian and military schools.**
- **A list of all insurance policies, with premium due dates.**
- **Titles of real property and automobiles.**
- **Bank names and addresses, with account and safety deposit numbers.**
- **Three years' worth of income tax records.**
- **A record of past illnesses with names and addresses of physicians and hospitals.**
- **Power of Attorney(s).**
- **Death certificates (copies), divorce or annulment decrees terminating any of your or your spouse's previous marriages.**
- **A list of fraternal and social organizations with their membership benefits.**
- **Magazine subscriptions (presumably to be cancelled upon mobilization).**

DENNIS SCIBA

# Points

In the Winter 1982 issue, we talked a little about how retirement points are computed. Here are more details.

A point which counts toward a creditable retirement year does not necessarily count toward determining retirement pay. As a general rule, all points earned by active duty service such as AGR (Active Guard Reserve) tours, resident service school attendance, ADT and Annual Training count toward both creditable years and retirement pay. These points are earned at the rate of one point per day of active duty.

Points earned through professional conferences, extension courses, civil defense work and drill (IDT) attendance fall under the 60-point limitation rule. This rule says that a Reservist may count no more than 60 points a year toward retirement pay, except for those points earned by active duty service as explained above. The gratuitous 15 membership points are also part of the 60-point limit.

Former members of the Active Army may count their active service toward retirement pay, but the last eight years of their creditable Army service must have been in a Reserve Component.

Anyone who was a member of a Reserve Component prior to August 15, 1945 must have wartime service in order to receive retirement pay. The periods of active duty service that meet this requirement are April 6, 1917 through November 11, 1918 (World War I), September 8, 1940 through December 31, 1946 (World War II) and June 25, 1950 through July 28, 1953 (Korean War).

# IRR Enlisted

If you're an enlisted Individual Ready Reservist (non-unit), you should know that RCPAC will convene enlisted promotion boards this year. The first board will meet on June 2. It will consider those IRR soldiers eligible for promotion to E-5, E-6 and E-7. The second board, which meets November 30, will consider all IRR soldiers who are eligible for promotion to the grades E-5 through E-9.

Are you eligible? That's a question you may want to ask your Personnel Management NCO in St. Louis. There are four basic areas you want to cover when you call your PMNCO. Do you meet the time-in-grade requirements for promotion? Do you meet the time-in-service requirements? Does your PMNCO have paper work that says you've *participated* in some manner as an Individual Ready Reservist (you *must have* to be eligible)? Does your PMNCO have your file to check? The call to RCPAC costs nothing. Dial 800-325-1876.

Only those USAR non-unit soldiers who are identified against Mobilization Designation (MOBDES) positions can be promoted to E-8 and E-9. The key word here is *identified*. Yes, if you're in a MOBDES slot now, you're identified. But what if you're not? The promotion board may indeed recommend for E-8 and E-9. But you can't take the promotion unless you accept a MOBDES position (given the agency involved accepts *you* as a mobilization designee).

MOBDES jobs involve two-week tours each year, usually with an Active Army organization. The job you have with that organization is the one you would assume if and when mobilization occurred. MOBDES is an excellent opportunity to participate in the USAR if you can't find a Troop Program Unit position. To find out about MOBDES vacancies, call 800-325-1876. Ask for Sgt. 1st Class Bercu.

*It has to be stressed that the promotion and MOBDES information just given is for Individual Ready Reservists. It doesn't apply to soldiers who are assigned to Troop Program Units.*

# Officers

The remaining mandatory USAR officer promotion boards will be convened in calendar year 1982:

- Warrant Officer
  Convenes June 15
- AMEDD
  Maj.-Lt. Col. and Lt. Col.-Col.
  Convenes July 20
- Maj.-Lt. Col.
  Convenes September 14
- Lt. Col.-Col.
  Convenes October 19

The boards will consider officers who attain promotion eligibility through December 31, 1983. Any one whose records will go before these boards should be notified by RCPAC at least 60 days in advance. Pay close attention to the material you receive from RCPAC and stay in touch with your Personnel Management Officer. Boards promote records, not people. It's wise to start getting your ducks in order as soon as possible.

Don't confuse what's above with unit vacancy boards being conducted this year by the three continental U.S. Armies.

**NEW TOLL-FREE PHONES**

Note that Infantry and Special USAR officers and officers living outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS) should use the toll-free lines listed below.

| Rank | Last Two Numbers Social Security | |
|---|---|---|
| • Infantry. | | |
| Lt. Col. | All | 800-325-4891 |
| Maj. | 00-49 | 800-325-4892 |
| Maj. | 50-99 | 800-325-4893 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 00-13 | 800-325-4886 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 14-27 | 800-325-4885 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 28-42 | 800-325-4889 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 43-56 | 800-325-4887 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 57-70 | 800-325-4881 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 71-85 | 800-325-4894 |
| Lt.-Capt. | 86-99 | 800-325-4882 |
| Lt.-Lt. Col. | all SSANs whose Primary Skills begin with 28, 46 and 54 | 800-325-4883 |
| • Special Officer. | | |
| JAG | | 800-325-4871 |
| Chaplain | | 800-325-4914 |
| MC | | 800-325-4919 |
| AMEDD DC/VC | | |
| AMSC/MSC (68) | | 800-325-4972 |
| ANC | | 800-325-4912 |
| MSC (67) | | 800-325-4973 |
| OCONUS USAR Officers | | 800-325-1868 |

# Retirees

*There are corrections in the phone numbers published last time concerning retiree matters.*

*The toll-free number 800-325-2660 should be used for mobilization matters only. The commercial numbers, (314) 263-0534/0527/0349, can be used to discuss other matters with RCPAC. You should use 800-325-8311 to discuss Survivor Benefits (SBP).*

*How You Fit In*

# Mobilization Expectations Drive Defense Make-up

Just what is mobilization? What goes into it? How does the Pentagon describe what the USAR — what YOU — would do if the balloon went up? One of the Army's highest-ranking mobilization planners puts it into words. Read on.

**by Kenneth P. Bergquist**

In the face of an expanding Soviet military threat, it is essential to the security of our country to be able to do three things. First, we must be capable of mobilizing and deploying the Active and Reserve Components of all our fighting forces. Second, we must be able to sustain these forces in combat for an indefinite period of time. Third, we must be able to add to these forces — expand the force structure — if that is required. Such expansion would depend on how well we could mobilize America's manpower and industry.

The capacity to mobilize, deploy and fight involves, conceptually, four planned and rapidly orchestrated elements. These are our existing force structure, our existing war reserve, the expansion of our military training base and the expansion of our defense industry. These elements don't stand alone. Each affects the others. How well we prepare these elements for mobilization can easily spell the difference between victory and defeat.

## THE FORCES WE HAVE

In the "ideal" situation we would develop a force structure so that each of its parts is made as effective as it can be. Then we make sure that enough force exists in each theatre to guarantee our military advantage against the threat.

In reality, unless the chances for war are high, we must accept some risk in order to conserve limited resources.

This means that we have to design what we have so that sufficient forces are in place to meet an *immediate* threat of attack. At the same time, we have to identify Active and Reserve forces located elsewhere to back up, or reinforce, the theatre if an attack occurs.

Adequate sealift and airlift must be available if these back up forces are to arrive in time to achieve a military advantage. And we must have forces to protect sea and air lanes so that the ships and planes can get through.

One tool the Army has for speeding deployment is the Prepositioned Overseas Materiel Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) program. Put

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

The USAR's 6th Battalion, 68th Armor fires during AT at Fort Pickett, Va. The Reserve Components are absolutely necessary in order for the nation to mobilize, deploy and fight.

simply, ready-to-use military equipment is stored in foreign countries. Specific Active and Reserve units are, according to war plans, identified to move to POMCUS sites very quickly upon mobilization. They would leave most of their present equipment in the U.S. for units who deploy later. This arrangement cuts down on the time it takes to get reinforcing units to the fighting. Prepositioned stocks make it possible to move a multi-division force overseas in a matter of days instead of weeks.

More than one half of the continental U.S. (CONUS)-based reinforcing units available to any theatre are Reserve Component units.

### WAR RESERVES

A war reserve includes a pool of pre-trained soldiers and the necessary equipment to fill the shortages and replace the losses in the force structure until the training and industrial bases can maintain our forces in continuous combat.

When mobilization is directed, members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), the Inactive National Guard, the Standby Reserve and individuals in a retired status would become the war reserve of pretrained soldiers. IRR members and selected retirees would be called to active duty to fill shortages in our forces and relieve Active Army personnel as they join deploying units. If you consider the shortages we have now and the "worst case" projections of the number of casualties, the U.S. Army will be short 280,000 pretrained soldiers in 1983. This is an aggregate number and does not represent the numbers necessary to insure that the soldiers in this pool match the grades and MOSs of the shortages.

Each potential theater of war possesses a reserve of equipment, supplies, ammunition and food. These stocks should be filled to the level necessary to keep forward and reinforcing units in continuous combat until American factories and transportation provide an increased flow of supplies.

### TRAINING BASE EXPANSION

Mobilization would mean that our training centers would gear up to give initial entry training to volunteers and draftees. Each service establishes the number of draftees it anticipates

Photo, courtesy Lockheed-Georgia Company

An Air Force C-141 jet transport is literally stretched at Lockheed-Georgia's plant. Strategic airlift, protected air and sea lanes and increased industrial capacity are essential for successful mobilization.

would be necessary to achieve its manpower requirements in each successive month of mobilization. The Selective Service System would register, classify and induct the number of people necessary to meet the services' requirements.

It is particularly important that the Selective Service System be capable of providing draftees as rapidly as possible during the first month of mobilization. How quickly it is capable of reacting has a profound influence on the number of pretrained soldiers required to keep our fighting forces at full strength.

Each military service must be able to expand its training facilities to handle as much business as the Selective Service System can produce. Additionally, each service must have the equipment, supplies and ammunition to accommodate the training of individuals *and units* prior to their scheduled deployment.

### INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION

The ability of the U.S. to sustain our mobilized forces depends largely on the ability of U.S. industry to switch from civilian to military production. It is expensive to stockpile war reserve material. It is also expensive to invest in peacetime military production so that factories can instantaneously respond to wartime needs. Ideally defense and industry managers determine which mix of war reserve stocks and production investment satisfies the requirement at the least cost.

Unfortunately, rapid advancements in military technologies have dramatically increased the cost of industrial preparedness. The sophistication and complexity of most major weapons systems seriously undermine both the amount of war reserves and the degree of industrial responsiveness we can afford.

The consequences are unsettling. The likely gap between the time our existing reserves of equipment are exhausted in war and the time industry can meet the demand continues to grow. We must spend our money to insure that the machinery, skilled labor and materials are available to rapidly increase our military production capability. This includes the raw materials most critical in the manufacture of war material.

U.S. Army photo

It takes money to stockpile equipment in an overseas theatre and to invest in military production at home. Here M-60s sit in Europe.

### WHAT'S AHEAD

What you've read here is only a basic overview of a complex subject. It's intended to familiarize you with the way the Defense Department looks at mobilization issues. However, your interest in this should be more than casual. Your life and the survival of the nation may well depend on how well we're prepared to mobilize.

Mobilization is and will always be the most demanding and complicated of issues which will require much greater investments of our time and resources. Be assured that we have lost forever the luxury of enough time to mobilize *deliberately*. In the next crisis, we may have to accomplish in days what we heretofore had years to achieve.

* * *

Mr. Bergquist is Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (Reserve Affairs and Mobilization).

# USAR NCOs Get Professional Education—Finally

For a long time, Army Reserve enlisted soldiers have automatically associated USAR schools with officers. The impression is that the schools exist solely to teach branch advance courses and C&GSC. The officers are the ones getting educated.

That impression is no longer true. There is, at last, an organized military education set-up for enlisted people. It's called the Reserve Component Noncommissioned Officers Education System, or RCNCOES.

It's designed to provide training through USAR schools and Army National Guard academies. In the future, NCOES will be required for promotion.

### ENLISTED EDUCATION? HONEST?

Honest. Active Army troops have their own NCOES. Part-time soldiers deserve military education, too. Studies show that one of the reasons troops leave USAR units is that they have expected professional education — and have gotten none. This could not continue.

And there's another reason for NCOES, one that can escape attention. In wartime, Army Reserve soldiers would assume a huge part of the Total Army's combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) responsibilities.

The USAR would, for instance, be the Army's troop trainer. Reservists would train soldiers and train the trainers who would then train the troops. Without sufficient knowledge NCOs must have, USAR enlisted members, flexible, willing and competent

Photo, courtesy 63rd ARCOM

A student at the 6220th USAR School (63rd ARCOM) works with a PRC77 field radio. More and more, skill training is made available to USAR enlisted soldiers.

as they are, might well find their jobs difficult.

### HOW IT'S PUT TOGETHER

E-4s and E-5s with combat arms (CA) MOSs will take a 121-hour Primary NCO Course (PNCOC). Schooling is performance-oriented, and students will be scored on a GO and NO GO basis.

The "Train to Train" part involves learning how to prepare and conduct training, and uses the Battalion Training Management System (BTMS). Troops taking PNCOC will also be exposed to land navigation, radio and telephone procedures, installation and recovery of the Claymore Mine, combat techniques and patrolling (including a 20-hour field training exercise).

Calling for and adjusting artillery fire and leadership fundamentals are included.

Those E-4s and E-5s with CA primary MOSs (PMOS) and duty MOSs who have the recommendations of first sergeants may go provided the standards in AR 600-9 are met. E-3s filling E-5 positions and E-6s who have not had CA leadership training may get waivers to attend from continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) commanders.

### OTHER MOS

The Basic Course for Reserve Component NCOs is meant for unit E-4s and E-5s with CS and CSS MOSs. As in PNCOC, students are rated on a GO and NO GO basis. It's 75 hours long and, as all NCOES courses, stresses leadership and trainer skills.

Subjects include: the history and organization of the Army's Reserve Components; military justice; radio and telephone procedures; land navigation; drill and inspections; nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protective measures; equipment maintenance and supply economy and personnel administration.

Eligibility requirements for the Basic Course are identical to those for the PNCOC, with the exception that students must possess CS and CSS MOSs.

### ADVANCE NCOES COURSE

The Advance NCO Course, developed for E-6s and E-7s, is 60 hours long. It's a GO and NO GO affair. It involves a strength maintenance seminar, a two-hour block of instruction which focuses on things like qualitative management and promotion policy. There's also instruction on preparing and issuing defensive operations orders. Drill and inspections are not part of the course.

Note the 16-hour Platoon Trainer's Work Shop. Again, its material reflects the BTMS.

Students must be recommended by first sergeants. The enrollment criteria in AR 600-9 apply.

### SENIOR LEVEL

The 50-hour Senior Course for Reserve Component Noncommissioned Officers is designed for E-8s and E-9s. It's intended to prepare them for top supervisory positions.

To attend, master sergeants and sergeants major need the recommendation of command sergeants major and commanders. An E-7 in an E-8 or E-9 position may, with a waiver, take the course.

The "small group" approach is applied. In a sense, students learn by working with each other. There are seminars, conferences and classes. School commandants and cadre determine satisfactory completion of the course based upon the satisfactory completion of each subject.

A broad range of topics is covered, ranging from effective writing and speaking to training management to the threat-posed by Soviet armed forces.

Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) commanders can add their own training to NCOES. However, standard programs of instruction must be taught. Teaching can take place during AT, IDT or in combination.

USAR soldiers can attend NCOES at schools operated by both the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard. The Programs of Instruction for the Reserve and Guard are the same.

You'll see NCOES "fill out" as it is fully implemented. There will be more training in mobilization skills. The Army's MOS Special Configuration Project, for example, now has more than 70 different training packages available for use by USAR schools.

Enlisted military education in the Army Reserve is long overdue. It will stay and grow. Believe it.

*Federal Emergency Management Agency:*

# Civilians Plan Stateside Mobilization

by Henry Kearney

Wars can't be fought without civilian support.

The Army can't mobilize, deploy and stay in the field for very long unless civilian agencies and industry support the war effort. Lacking the supplies, equipment and transportation which private industry provides, our mobilizing forces would be "sitting ducks."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was established three years ago to improve civilian preparedness planning. It manages all civilian agency efforts to meet military mobilization needs and to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

Before FEMA's formation in 1979, a government-wide exercise called Rex-78/Nifty Nugget surfaced some serious problems. The 1978 exercise showed that many U.S. civilian agencies weren't prepared for a total mobilization.

Before 1979, government plans had centered on natural disaster and nuclear attack recovery. Plans for wartime weren't clear and, as a result, Nifty Nugget revealed huge gaps in coordination. The mobilizing Army in the exercise faced massive supply shortages.

Photo by Ralph Perry

The eruption of Mount Saint Helens in 1980 created a witches' brew of mud, ash and debris. The USAR and the National Guard joined forces with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to clear the mess and help survivors.

### FEMA AND MOBILIZATION

FEMA's mobilization responsibility is vast. It must decide which resources and materials need to be diverted by civilian industry to support military wartime requirements.

It wrestles with the numerous bottlenecks which interfere with planned wartime expansion in industrial defense production. For example, military specifications for weapons and equipment may differ markedly from the specifications which many civilian manufacturers can deliver. FEMA will have to insure that private industry can resupply our forces after they deploy.

The agency must plan stabilization of the U.S. economy during a war through production controls or other measures. It also studies ways to overcome the adverse impact a military draft would have on our government and industrial workforces.

In addition, FEMA coordinates planning for the reception of U.S. civilians, including Department of Defense dependents, who would be evacuated from war zones.

To help accomplish its objectives, FEMA relies upon the cooperation and coordination of literally thousands of industries and agencies. In preparing for mobilization, FEMA officials plan a reallocation of already limited national resources.

### PROUD SPIRIT 1980

In 1980 the Department of Defense and FEMA tested themselves in another mobilization exercise called Proud Spirit. The civilian counterpart was named Rex 80 Bravo. As in the 1978 exercise, the reviews were mixed.

John J. Fialka, writing in *Parameters*, the Journal of the U.S. Army War College, noted that some Defense officials felt FEMA's handling of military mobilization requirements in Proud Spirit left much to be desired. FEMA was faulted for not understanding Defense needs and for not being organized to meet those needs.

Keith Peterson, chief of

FEMA's Operations and Exercises Division, said that, in many cases, military officials weren't able to spell out exact production requirements for civilian industry. He added that military specifications for supplies and weapons are sometimes so precise and demanding that private producers have to consider building entirely new plants to meet defense goals.

Peterson recalled a classic example of miscommunication between industry and the military which occurred during the 1978 exercise. "A Reserve heavy equipment unit figured it would take just a few days to get its troops together at its mobilization site, load its equipment onto railroad cars and proceed to a port facility.

"However, the Department of Transportation, which was taking part in the exercise, informed the unit that the procedure might take weeks. The heavy flat cars needed to move the equipment were in Washington and Oregon hauling lumber."

According to Peterson, the mobilization tests in 1978 and 1980 were successful despite some rough sledding. "An exercise is a success if it shows you where your shortcomings are and what actions you have to take to overcome those shortcomings," he said.

### THE BEST LAID PLANS

Besides the vexing problems of industry material shortages and the lack of many strategic minerals, FEMA planners discovered in the 1980 exercise that federal, state and local government agencies would lose many critical employees to a Reserve call-up and military draft. Many civil agencies need to determine how many of their employees are Guardsmen or Reservists.

Local police and fire departments, the Immigration and Naturalization Service's border patrol, and Veterans Administration Medical Centers all would be hard hit by a mobilization of the USAR and National Guard. The Civil Reserve Air Fleet, which is slated as a commercial transportation mobilization asset for the military, would lose members of its aircrews to the Guard and Reserve in an activation. FEMA officials stress the need for agencies and services to identify and replace those essential employees who would be lost to the military in wartime.

Much also remains to be done in planning for the reception in the U.S. of civilian evacuees from war zones. In the 1978 simulation hundreds of thousands of civilians were deposited at U.S. military installations right in the middle of deployment operations.

The evacuation and reception of civilians was handled more adequately in the 1980 test but problems remain. "You have to remember that the Department of Health and Human Services (which is responsible for planning reception of evacuees) is used to handling hundreds of refugees a day during disasters and other types of emergencies," Peterson explained. "They hadn't planned for the need to process almost a million people in a very short time."

Photo by Janet L. Hake

Cuban refugees await processing at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., in the summer of 1980. The Department of Health and Human Services is accustomed to handling the reception of hundreds of refugees a day. However, FEMA officials have learned that much remains to be done in planning for receiving almost a million evacuees from war zones.

### THE FUTURE IS NOW

FEMA officials said they'll use much of the information obtained in the 1978 and 1980 exercises about industrial capacity, manpower shortages and bottlenecks in defense "surge" production to improve performance in this year's major mobilization test. The Department of Defense has dubbed the 1982 exercise Proud Saber.

To aid civilian and military preparedness, the President has recently announced formation of the Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB). The new board is an attempt to get more senior civilian agency officials involved in mobilization planning.

Twenty two federal agencies will take part in EMPB and it's hoped that working groups will be able to resolve some of the issues which have been raised in Nifty Nugget and Proud Spirit.

### THE USAR AND FEMA

In the last few years the Army Reserve has established an effective working relationship with FEMA.

Reservists survey the rubble left by Hurricane Agnes in a Luzerne County, Pa., community in 1972. The USAR assisted civilian emergency relief efforts following flooding of the Susquehanna River.

USAR and Active Army soldiers helped FEMA's Mount Saint Helens disaster relief and Cuban refugee control efforts, providing sorely needed manpower, equipment and expertise.

Army Reserve Civil Preparedness Support Detachments augment the communications staffs at eight of FEMA's 10 regional centers. The Reservists test and operate communications equipment, provide security and assist the operations centers during emergencies such as flooding and tornadoes.

Each detachment drills monthly and takes its Annual Training at its assigned regional center. If the balloon goes up, these Civil Preparedness Support Detachments will work in their respective regions helping FEMA centers handle the heavy message traffic.

Approximately 500 Army Reserve Mobilization Designees (MOBDES) are aiding federal, state and local emergency management headquarters as operations and radiological defense officers. Thom Jackson, FEMA MOBDES action officer, said the Individual Ready Reservists drill (for points only) and perform Annual Training in their MOBDES jobs.

"Most of the Reservists involved in our program provide us with one asset we just can't get anywhere else — and that's experience," Jackson said. "They're especially helpful when we need to touch base with Army Reserve units or Active Army installations for support. They know how to speak the language."

It's expected that the partnership the USAR and the Active Army have forged with FEMA will help to grease the skids if and when we have to mobilize for war. One thing is certain. There's no more important task for the Army or for FEMA than mobilization preparedness.

*It's Up to Parents:*

# Vaccinations Save Children's Lives

During a three-week period in the fall of 1972, disaster struck a boarding school in New England.

Polio, a disease many thought had been practically eliminated, hit 11 of the school's 128 students. Although the dread disease took no lives, seven of the 11 infected youngsters were permanently paralyzed.

A medical investigation revealed that more than half of the school's student body, including ten of the children who became ill, had never received polio shots. The parents of the paralyzed youths realized too late that they could have prevented the disaster by doing something very simple — having their children vaccinated.

### FALSE SECURITY

U.S. Public Health Service officials estimate that today hundreds of thousands of children in this country under the age of 15 haven't been immunized against one or more of the common childhood diseases. In other words, too many children are in danger of catching one of seven serious diseases: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, polio, measles, rubella and mumps.

According to experts at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., vaccines for these diseases have done their job so well in recent years that some parents have been lulled into a sense of false security. Because there is no evidence of widespread epidemics of polio, diphtheria or measles, these parents often feel there's no need to get their children immunized. Unfortunately, this kind of attitude can lead to the kind of disaster which befell the New England boarding school in the early 1970s.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) is especially concerned because deaths related to measles, for example, occur most frequently among preschool children, a group which isn't protected by school immunization laws.

### CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGERS

Anyone who remembers the polio epidemics of the 1950s when thousands of youngsters died and thousands more were crippled, knows how quickly the horrors of disease can spread. Polio epidemics are relatively uncommon today because of vaccinations. However, a few cases are reported each year and the disease still kills about one in every ten children it strikes.

Public health experts say the number of children not receiving all the shots in the polio vaccination series is alarmingly high. They fear that this could lead to serious polio outbreaks within the next few years.

Although measles is often thought to be a "normal" children's illness which is harmless or even amusing, it is highly contagious and can be a killer. Its most serious side effect is encephalitis, an inflammation of the brain which can produce mental retardation. As many as three in 10 cases of measles results in pneumonia and one child in every thousand dies from measles.

At one time diphtheria killed and crippled thousands of Americans every year, bringing heart failure, paralysis and nose and throat infections which made it impossible to breathe. Diphtheria vaccine has curbed the spread of the disease but it still kills five to 10 percent of those it afflicts.

Pertussis or whooping cough is especially dangerous to babies, causing severe coughing spells, pneumonia, convulsions and brain damage. Tetanus is no respecter of age, killing nearly half of the children and adults who are unlucky enough to contract it. The illness is caused by bacteria entering the body through a wound. It usually begins with headaches and stiff muscles and progresses in deadly fashion to spasms and convulsions.

Rubella, also called German measles, is often a mild disease in children, causing no more than swollen glands and some stiffness in the joints. However, when it strikes pregnant women it can result in miscarriages and serious birth defects. The best way to protect expectant mothers is clearly to immunize children.

Mumps is not nearly as serious as measles but CDC records show that far fewer preschoolers are immunized against it. Although mumps usually is

Photo, courtesy Center for Disease Control

Another child is vaccinated. The best time for vaccination varies for each disease.

no more than a mild inconvenience for most children, it can cause deafness and other complications.

### HOW IMMUNIZATION WORKS

Although babies are immune to many diseases at birth, their immunity, which is received from their mothers, wears off during the first years of life. That's why vaccinations are essential to help young bodies build their own, permanent defenses against illness.

Because vaccines necessarily contain some of the organisms which cause diseases, the U.S. Public Health Service points out that mild side-effects such as slight fevers, sore arms or rashes sometimes occur. In very rare instances, vaccines can cause severe sickness and even death. However, most medical experts consider them to be among the safest and most effective medicines. They stress that the benefits of immunization far outweigh the minimal risks.

### SCHEDULING SHOTS FOR CHILDREN

The best time for vaccination varies for each disease. Some should be given almost at the very beginning of life, while others should be given several months later. Some require a single vaccination while others require a series.

Measles can be prevented with a single vaccination which is recommended at 15 months of age. Children generally are born with a temporary immunity to measles, which lasts for about a year, and vaccination given while that immunity is still working is likely to be less effective.

Measles vaccination can be given by itself or in a combination vaccine which immunizes against measles, mumps and rubella. When given by itself it is usually administered at 15 months of age with mumps and rubella shots given at 12 months. When given in combination the single injection is recommended at 15 months.

Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccines also are given in combination but they should be administered as early as two months of age.

A frequently recommended and commonly followed schedule for vaccination follows:

**Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus**
**AGE—2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 18 months, 4 to 6 years**

**Polio**
**AGE—2 months, 4 months, 18 months, 4 to 6 years**

**Measles, Mumps, Rubella**
**AGE—15 months**

The Center for Disease Control recommends booster doses for diphtheria and tetanus every ten years. Whooping cough (pertussis) vaccine is not included in these boosters since this disease usually is not a threat to older children and adults.

Public Health Service officials urge parents to consult their doctors or visit local medical facilities to arrange immunization schedules for their children. Officials caution that parents whose children weren't immunized as infants should arrange vaccination schedules as soon as possible.

To clear up confusion about childhood diseases and immunization, the Center for Disease Control has produced a pamphlet entitled *Make Measles a Memory — Immunize*. The pamphlet is available for no charge and can be obtained by writing: Immunization Division, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

* * *

This article was compiled from materials provided by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

Artwork, courtesy Center for Disease Control

# USAR Unit Aids in D.C. Aircraft Recovery Operations

by Capt. Bob Pratt

The grim search and recovery operation following the January 13 crash of Air Florida Flight 90 called upon the amphibious capabilities of the 464th Transportation Company (Medium Boat), an Army Reserve unit from Alexandria, Va.

Seventy-eight people died when a Boeing 737, bound for Tampa, Fla., struck the Washington, D.C., 14th Street Bridge a few seconds after takeoff from National Airport. The airliner then plunged into the ice-covered Potomac River. A blinding snowstorm had paralyzed the nation's capital, and the bridge had been packed with commuters inching their way home.

While a National Park Service crew performed heroic rescues, a call went out for all available assistance. The 464th responded.

Located less than three miles down river from the crash, the 464th had two 80-ton LCMs (Landing Craft Mechanized) on the scene by nightfall. Nearly two dozen Army Reserve volunteers helped comb the icy waters as temperatures tumbled toward zero.

It quickly became apparent that there was little hope that additional victims had survived the crash and near-arctic conditions. Plans were immediately made to begin salvage operations the next morning. And, the 464th was called on to provide the floating platforms necessary to support divers in their recovery efforts.

"My guys kinda knew they'd be involved," remarked the 464th's commander, Capt. John Rybicki. "There was no problem getting people. They just showed up."

The Army Reserve contribution expanded to three watercraft when activity resumed at daybreak. Navy and Coast Guard divers made extensive use of the wide-decked LCMs.

As harsh weather hindered recovery efforts, the men and women of the 464th stayed on duty from dawn to dusk.

"We were so busy," said Rybicki, "that we didn't have time to think about being cold. The Red Cross and the Salvation Army were wonderful. They provided us with hot food and coffee."

Cranes and other heavy equipment were brought in. The mission stretched to more than a week.

Rybicki praised the civilian employers of his part-time soldiers. "We didn't hear a complaint from them. They were very supportive. Everybody realized how important our work was."

The Total Army response to what has been described as Washington's largest disaster operation ever extended well beyond the 464th.

The Military District of Washington contributed a helicopter rescue force from Davison Army Airfield, and an Army helicopter transported survivors to the National Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Hospital. Barges and drift boats were provided by the Army Corps of Engineers. The 902nd Float Barge Company, Fort Belvoir, brought a six-bay ribbon raft and two bridge boats to the scene.

The Military District of Washington provided coordinating personnel and policemen from the 561st Military Police Company at Fort Leslie J. McNair, and as many as 14 underwater divers from Belvoir's 82nd Diving Detachment and 511th Diving Detachment aided in the recovery operations.

Also, the United States Communications Command at the Military District of Washington provided command and control communications throughout the operation.

The D.C. Army National Guard contributed searchlight teams from the 104th Maintenance Company, elements from the 547th Truck Company and three UH-1 air ambulance helicopters from the 400th Medical Detachment.

The Army's response was part of its mission as the Defense Department's Executive Agent for support in disaster/emergency relief.

The 464th is a subordinate unit of the 80th Training Division, which is headquartered in Richmond, Va.

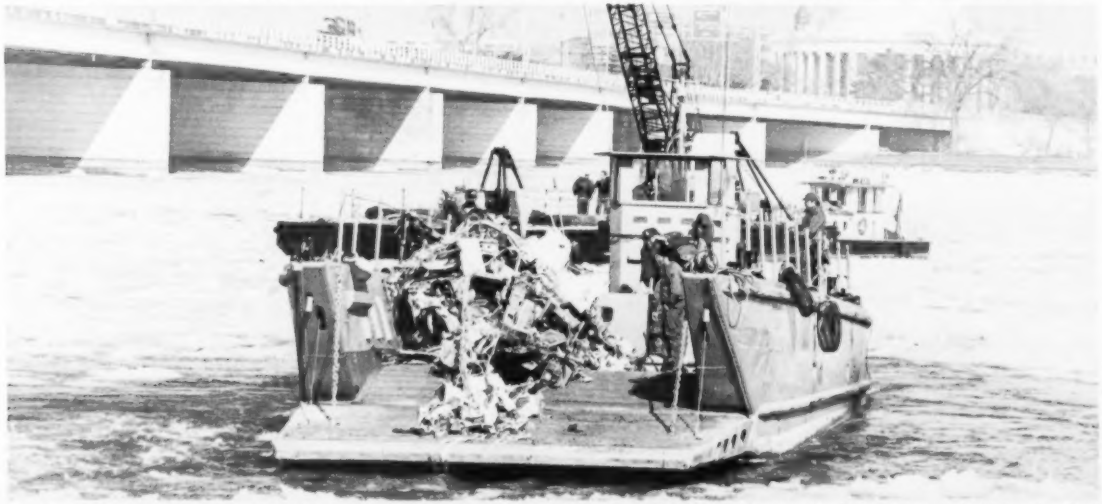


Photo by Bob Pratt

Wreckage from the jetliner that plunged into the icy Potomac River on January 13, 1982, is moved to shore by an Army Reserve LCM (Landing Craft Mechanized). This and two other wide-decked 80-ton watercraft and their volunteer crews from the USAR's 464th Transportation Company (Medium Boat) answered the call for disaster relief assistance.

White water greets members of the USAR's 321st Medical Detachment from Salt Lake City. The raft ride is part of a water survival training exercise on Utah's Green River.

U.S. Army photo by Leah McKnight

# Reservists Run Rapids for Readiness

**from a story by Cadet Leah McKnight**

Talk about adding a little spice to those monthly drills. Anyone from the 321st Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance) could tell how it's done after completing annual water survival training on Utah's Green River.

The medics found that a little river white water and freshly caught trout mix well with Army rubber rafts and C-Rations.

Four of the unit's UH-1H Hueys airlifted these USAR soldiers to the river bank from Salt Lake City. While they enjoyed the two-hour flight over the Wasatch Mountains, the unit's truck convoy hauled military gear — and a few fishing poles — for six hours.

The real training started at Flaming Gorge Dam. During the 26-mile trip down river, the unit practiced handling the eight rafts in intermittently swift water. Soldiers sometimes had to steer and stroke their way around immense boulders jutting from the river's surface.

Now and then raft crews beached to rest and swim. Serious fishermen found "likely" spots and sometimes pulled in enough trout to feed the entire unit.

Periodically, a helicopter flew overhead, examining the progress of the rafts.

"A lot of this training could be done in a swimming pool," says Maj. Bernard Anjewierden, the 321st's commander. "But this gives us a chance to fly over the water and see what it would be like if any of the air crews had to ditch in the river. This exercise also lets the unit experience making a regular convoy movement."

Most unit members agree that, although C-Rations are an Army field mainstay, the palate survives better on fresh fish.

The 321st's home is in Salt Lake City.

Army Reserve MPs practice riot control during AT at Fort McCoy, Wis.

Photo by Capt. Lee Jenkins

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